SECRETARY HERBERT ORDERS A COURT- HELD BY THE UNITED STATES COMMIS-

MARTIAL.

HIS CONDUCT OF THE DOCKING OF THE CO-LUMBIA RESULTS IN THREE CHARGES

which were brought to public notice of inquiry at the Brooklyn Navy Yard last week with reference to the careless docking of the cruiser Columbia at Southampton, England, were followed to-day by the issue of an order by the Secretary of the Navy directing a court-martial. It will convene at the Brooklyn yard on Wednesday, September 4, for the trial of Captain George



W. Sumner, the Columbia's commander, Two commodores and nine captains will compose the They are Commodore Montgomery Sicard. odore Rush R. Wallace, Captain Allen V. Reed, Captain Alfred T. Mahan, Captain Norman H Farquhar, Captain James O'Kane, Captain Henry R Robeson, Captain Winfield S. Schley Captain John W. Philip, Captain Silas Casey, Captain Louis Kempff. The judge-advocate of the court will be First Lieptenant Herbert L. Draper, United States Marine Corps.

It did not take Secretary Herbert long to make his mind as to what course to pursue in regard the findings of the Court of Inquiry. The report of this court was received at the Navy De partment Thursday; but it was decided by Acting Secretary McAdoo to await the return of the Secretary before taking action. Mr. Herbert returned to Washington last night, and soon after reaching the Navy Department this morning read the record of the Court of Inquiry. A conference was held between the Secretary, Assistant cretary McAdoo and Judge-Advocate-General Lemly, with the result that the court-martial was ordered this afternoon. A different decision would hardly have been possible, inasmuch as the verdict of the Court of Inquiry fixed the responsibility for the injuries to the Columbia upon Cap-

The following are the charges and specifications of charges preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against Captain Sumner:

Charge 1. Cuipable in theirney in the performcharge I. Cuipable is the said George W. Sumner, a captain is the United States Navy, being in
command of the United States and Southamnton, England, and having delivered to the
representative of said company the docking plan
of naval vesses, did neglect and fail to see that
the necessary preparations for such docking were
made by said company, and that the supporting
blocks were put in proper condition for receiving
and sustaining her weight; in consequence of which
neglect and fainte on the part of the said
Captain Summer, said vessel was, when placed on dock at or about noon on the eighth day of the month aforesaid, subjected to severe strains, which resulted in damage to her hull, and necessitated repairs costing in the aggregate about \$1,000 lawful money of the United States; and the said Summer was therein and thereby culpably inefficient in the performance of his duty.

Charge 2. Suffering a vessel of the Navy to be hazarded, in violation of the eleventh clause of the eighth article of the articles for the government of the Navy.

charge 2. Suffering a vessel of the Navy to be hazarded, in violation of the eleventh clause of the eighth article of the articles for the government of the Navy.

Specification: In that the said George W. Sumper, a captain in the United States Navy, being in command of the United States steamer Columbia at Southampton, England, having at or about noon the eighth day of July, 185, had said vessel docked in the London and Southwestern Railway (Company's dock at Southampton, England, and well knowing that the supporting blocks in said dock had not been placed in proper condition to receive aid sustain the weight of said vessel, whereby she was being strained, did, nevertheless, fail to cause the dock to be flooded in order to relieve the vessel of such damaging strain, but did permit her to remain in such condition until at or about 7 o'clock, post meridian, of the ninth day of July, 186, during which time said vessel was subjected to strain and hazarded.

post meridian, of the ninth day of July, less during which time said vessel was subjected to strain and hazarded.

Charge 2. Neglect of duty.

Specification: In that the said George W. Sumber, a captain in the United States Navy, being in command of the United States steamer Columbia at Southampton, England, having at or about noon of the eighth day of July, 1835, had said vessel docked in the London and Southwestern Railway Company's dock at Southampton, England, and well knowing that by reason of the improper docking of the vessel by said company she had been strained and damaged, and it being, therefore, his duty to suspend payment for zuch docking did, nevertheless, on or about the tenth day of July, 1835, the vessel having been undocked on the ninth day of vessel having been undocked on the ninth day of the Lordon and Southwestern Railway Company to the Lordon and Southwestern Railway Company the sum of 1733 39 lawful money of the United States, for the deking of said vessel, which sum was accordingly paid; and the said Sumner was therein and thereby negligent in the performance of duty.

BE SIE FAIRBANKS DECLARED SANE.

SHE IS THE GIRL WHO SHOT ISAAC A. COCHRAN RECENTLY.

Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 31.-Supreme Court Justice Charles F. Brown has signed an order to release Bessie Fairbanks from the custody of the Mattea-

Bessie Fairbanks from the custody of the Mattea-wan Insane Asylum and return her to the New-York authorities.

Several months ago she shot Isaac A. Cochran in a Ne. "York restaurant. He recovered, but with the loss of an eye. She was indicted, but before the time for her trial she was adjudged insane and Sent to Matteawan Asylum. This morning Dr. Allison, of the asylum, testified that she was sane and no longer a fit person to be kept there.

LOUGHT BY AN IMMENSE SYNDICATE.

MEN WITH \$150,000,000 CAPITAL SAID TO BE GET-TING CONTROL OF THE WOOD-PULP BUSINESS. Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 21 (Special).-The Burhans pulp mill on the Esopus Creek, at Winchell's Falls, hear Brown's Station, in the Catskills, has been purchased by a syndicate of New-York capitalists having \$150,000,000, who are said to be securing control of the pulp-making industry throughout the coun-A big stone dam is now under construction, and the mill is being enlarged. Next season a new mill will be built further down the stream, a tunnel being bored through the rocks to carry the water

to the plant.

An electric railway to Brown's Station, on the An electric railway to Brown's Station, on the Uster and Delaware road will be constructed. The wood used will be spruce and pine from the surrounding mountain forests, and it promises to be one of the most extensive pulp plants in the country. Hundreds of men will be employed.

COLLECTORS HELD FOR CONSPIRACY.

PUBLIC DUNNING IN UNIFORM DISCOURAGED IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Roston, Aur. 21.-Judge Storey, in the Somerville Court this afternoon, found that there was probable cause for believing George N. Mizner and Abraham Eisner were guilty of conspiring to annoy and disgrace and to injure the character and standing of H. L. White, a well-known resident of that city, by ap-

pearing at his residence at sundry times in green coats and caps and publicly dunning him for the payment of a bill of goods purchased at the hardwise firm of Howe & Flint, of Union Square. The case has been looked upon as a test case throughout the State. According to Judge Storey's finding, no man can patrol in front of a man's house or dun him in the highways wearing a uniform which denotes his calling as a collector. The two defendants were held in the sum of 1900 sach for the action of the Grand Jury.

CAPT. SUMNER TO BE TRIED. THE FILIBUSTERS ARRAIGNED

SIONER AT WILMINGTON.

TESTIMONY BY THE TUG'S CAPTAIN CONCERNING THEIR MOVEMENTS-GUNS AND CAR-

arraigned before Acting United States Commissioner MacAllister this morning and were held in \$300 for court. Raiph de Soto, one of the alleged leaders, who has not yet been arrested, may Each man pleaded not guilty. Ralph de Soto, of this city, agent of the Cubans here, acted as interpreter. The charge was violation of neutrality laws, under Section 5,286, United States

testified that the party left on the boat at midnight The munitions of war captured were put on the boat by the prisoners. Ralph de Soto gave all the orders, and the boat was to go out into the river and cruise near the creek that night The tug was to meet a steamboat going out which would give three whistles. The Taurus was then to make fast to her. The witness did not know further what was to be done with the weapons or The ship failed to arrive and De Soto left the tug at Gordon Heights at 7:30 a. m. Friday and the rest went to Penn's Grove in the afternoon, twenty minutes before the officers arrived. witness said the ammunition and baggage captured were to be sent to Philadelphia.

E. S. Gaylor, a Philadelphia Pinkerton detective, said that he was a special agent for the Spanish egation in this case. His testimony was in effect that he had seen Colonel Emilio Nunez and an other man in Philadelphia together, the latter with a bundle, which was brought to this city and was later captured at Penn's Grove. It contained letters to Gomez. He also testified to certain boxes shipped here from Philadelphia. He saw the same or similar boxes put on the tug Taurus. In Philaout when captured they bore no marks. Two hoxes

but when captured they bore no marks. Two lookes of the twenty-seven captured were opened to-day; one contained cartridges and the other carbines. The Government thished its case at 2 p. m., and a recess of an hour was taken.

When the hearing was resumed at 3 o'clock this afternoon argument was made by the attorneys for both sides. At its conclusion Commissioner Mac-Allister held the accused Cubans in \$500 ball each for court. It is expected that they will get ball. Ralph de Soto, who was one of the leaders in the expedition, may be held by the Commissioner on Moorday.

United States Government had of the contemplated Wilmington filibustering expedition to Cuba came to the State Department here in a telegram from once transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury once transmitted to the Secretary of the Freakury by Acting Secretary of State Adee. It said that the Spanish Consul at Philadelphia was about to make complaint that an armed expedition left Wilmington, and asked in the name of the Spanish Minister that steps be taken to hold any steamer with a suspicious assemblage on board, and to detain the Taurus.

Instructions were immediately sent to the Collector of Custams at Philadelphia, to the commandation of the comm

Instructions were immediately sent to the con-ctor of Customs at Philadelphia, to the comman-er of the revenue cutier Hamilton at Philadelphia, to the customs officers at Lewes, Del., and to the collector of Customs at Wilmington, Del., to look at for the expedition on the Taurus, Philadelphia, Aug. 31.—The Cuban filibusters' exedition was planned in Philadelphia and the firs hint the Government officials had of the movement came from Dr. J. Congosto, the Spanish Consul at this port. Wilmington was chosen as the point of departure, it is said, because the close inspections made by the customs officers of this district make it impossible for such a scheme to escape detection and probably also because a similar expedition successfully evaded the officers of the Wilmington district about a month ago.

INSURGENTS BURN A FORT. REBELS CAPTURE A LARGE STOCK OF MUNITIONS FRESH TROOPS ARRIVE IN HAVANA-A

the post of the Civil Guard at Mordazo on August

The guards were supported by volunteers enlisted from that locality, but through the treachery of these volunteers the rebels were enabled to pene trate the fortifications. Two of the guards were killed and four wounded. One of the latter, the sergeant in command, is very seriously hurt. The rebels captured all of the Civil Guards' arms, ammunition and provisions, and burned the fort. Troops have been sent in pursuit of them. A dispatch from Santa Clara says that Colonel

Palanca, with his command, has had sharp battles with the rebel bands under Suarez and Zayas, at Cariblanca. The rebels were dispersed and their camp captured. Their loss is unknown. The Gov ernment troops are pursuing the fleeing insurgents.
A dispatch from Remedios says a squad of Havana volunteers detailed to protect a plantation at Convenio yesterday captured eight rebel negroes of the

class called "Plateados." The steamer Cataluna arrived here this morning with fresh troops from Spain. The city was deco rated in honor of her arrival.

A dispatch from Santa Clara says that Lleutenant Cobos, who, with his command, is detached at Mata, learned that on August 28 a band of rebels attacked a plantation at Macagua. Cobos immediately started for the plantation with seventeen men, and on the ror the plantation with seventeen men, and on the vay met a force of 300 rebels under the leader Bermudez. A stubborn fight ensued, in which Lieutenant Cobos and fourteen of his men were killed. Later, San Quintin's force arrived on the scene. The rebels fled, and San Quintin started in pursuit of them.

SPAIN GUARDING AGAINST REPUBLICANS. Madrid, Aug. 31 .- The police authorities at San Sebastian are taking every precaution to prevent foreign Republican agitators from entering the Basque provinces, many of them having done so under the pretence that the object of their coming was to attend builfights. The troops at San Sebastian are confined to their barracks in readiness for any emergency.

RECRUITS FOR CUBA FROM THE WEST. Perry, O. T., Aug. 31.-Great excitement was caused here when it leaked out late last night that agents of the Cuban revolution had got 200 volunteers in this city, and many in nearly every town in the Territory. Agents have been out from Kansas City and New-York, who make a thorough canvass of every nook and corner of the country. Officers are on the lookout for the leader.

QUEEN REGENT ANXIOUS ABOUT CUBA. Madrid, Aug. 31 .- General Salcedo, who recently returned to Spain from Cuba, had a second audience with Queer Regent Christina to-day. The Queen Regent asked many questions in regard to the health and progress of the Spanish troops in Cuba, in which she is greatly interested.

THE TROUBLE IN THE CONGO STATE. BELGIUM'S AFRICAN POSSESSION SAID TO BE MAINTAINED SIMPLY BY THE GOOD-

WILL OF THE POWERS.

Berlin, Aug. 31.—The charges recently made by "L'Etoile Beige," the organ of the Congo Govern-ment, against the German authorities and traders in the Congo region of assisting in the sale of arms to Arabs and slave dealers met with an indignan denial by the "Cologne Gazette," elicited a reply from "L'Etoile Belge," which de clared that proof existed that an English dealer named Stokes had sold all his stock of arms and other goods throughout the German possessions in Africa, the authorities of which territory had imposed a heavy duty upon the guns, etc. Ger-man agents worked with Stokes, who, "L'Etoile" says, met his just fate-death.

The "North German Gazette" takes notice of "L'Etolle's" statement in view of the official character which it bears. After making an explicit and emphatic denial of the assertions that the German authorities were implicated in the sale of arms to Arabs and slave traders, the "Gazette" proceeds to caution the Belgians against their summary execution of white men, who ought to the mercy of high-handed officials. The "Gazette" suggests that the Congo officials executed Stokes because he was their greatest competitor in the lvory trade, and adds that Germany's interest in

nificance of the utterances of the "North German Gazette" and the "Cologne Gazette" are due to in-dications of the reapproachment of England and Germany in a common policy in regard to the Hinterland against France and Beigium.

CHINESE ACCUSE THE JAPANESE. PLACARDS IN CHENG-TU SAY THE LATTER ARE

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SZE-CHUEN RIOTS. San Francisco, Aug. 31.-Chinese dispatches say that Cheng-Tu has been decorated with placards accusing the Japanese of stirring up Sze-Chuen riots promising the Christians that if they will worship idols and conform to the customs of the multitude they shall be spared. In spite of all that has happened the officials suffer these placards to remain

riot occurred at Fat-Shan on August 7, and the mission was attacked, but no particulars are known. The French mission at Huyen, in Kiang-Chang, was also attacked by a mob, but its inmates made a stout resistance with firearms and beat off their assailants.

WANT MINISTER O'CONNOR RECALLED. THE ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVE AT PEKING SAID TO HAVE HAD VIOLENT SCENES WITH

THE TSUNG-LI-YAMEN. London, Aug. 31 .- A dispatch to "The Globe" from Yamen has instructed the Chinese Minister at Lon-Refitish Minister to China. This action is take, by the Chinese Government, it is alleged, in consequence of the menacing attitude assumed by O'Comor in regard to the inquiry into the Ru-Cheng outrages. Vicient scenes are said to have taken placeduring Minister O'Connor's visit to the Tsung-li-Yamen, in conrection with the inquiry.

CHOLERA RAGING IN NANKIN. San Francisco, Aug. 31 .- Advices from the Orient state that cholera is committing terrible ravages in the city of Nankin. At first only the southern part of the town was affected, but now the plague is everywhere and the mortality is very great.

ANTHRAX AT RAHWAZ.

HORSES DYING FROM THE COMPLAINT-MULES ALSO AFFECTED

The dreaded anthrax, that has of late' created much havor among the cattle and horses of and Cumberland counties in the southern in Rahway. A horse in the stable of Edward Abbott, of Union-st., was taken sick on Wednesday dead in its stall. It now comes to light that the Miller, using it throughout the day. On Friday morning the norse was sick, showing the same wood, of Woodbridge, was called, and was much

The case calls attention to that of Dougias Darby, he has a farm near Tanwood. Darby has lost tree horses and two mules within the last month nder the same strange circumstances. Also to te case of Joseph Holland, of Clark Township, he has lost half a dozen horses recently from the

BIGGS HOME AGAIN.

THE UMBRIA IN FROM LIVERPOOL. SHE HAD A STORMY VOYAGE-DR. HERMANN M.

The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, from Livertine yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, after a tempestuous voyage lasting from one week age yester 3.50 C'clock. She brought with her 557 saloon and 12 second cabin passengers. No steerage passengers were torn out and cabin fittings inserted for addi-tional second-cabin berths. Captain Dutton, bluff and hearty, said that had it not been for the rough vesterday merning about 9 o'clock. The same gale ward, and on Wednesday last she felt the full force of it, being compelled to slow down for sixteen hours to haif speed. On that day she made only hours to hait speed. On the day following, when the gale had abated to some extent. had to pass through a good deal of foggy weather. Among the many passengers she brought were Henry H. Barnard, Miss May Shephard Bernard, Mrs. T. S. Wilson, General R. Brinkerhoff, Dr. Her-mann M. Biggs, the Rev. J. J. Brennan, Brigadier R. O. Carey Brenton, the Rev. O. H. Bridgman, Mrs. Bridgman, Ormiston Brown, H. L. Catanach, the Rev. H. Cosgrove, the Hon Mrs. Duncombe, Mrs. DeGuerin, the Rev. John Guinan, W. Gunther, Reid Markham, H. W. Scott and D. M. Wylle

Dr. Biggs, who is the bacteriologist of the Health been abroad for two months, but did not go outside of England. He went over primarily to appear before the London Medical Society, before which bacteria as a cause of diphtheria. His paper, he se id, was well received and the ideas it contain were indersed to the various governing bodies throughout England.

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the Augusta Victoria, of the Hamburg-American Line, were: Mr. and Mrs. William Adams, the Rev. F. W. Bakeman, J. L. Berry, John Best, Comtesse de Cuelebroek, William Col-F. Corse, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Courts, W. D. Ewarts, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Falkenbridge, Dr. E A. Goodrich, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Grove, Professor Bruno Gortatowsky, J. W. Hunter, Dr. nus, Mr. and Mrs. L. Livingstone, William W. Lawrence, Major C. H. Murphy, J. M. Merrow, J. E. D. Philpot, George R. Read, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Taylor, Paul Cook Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Gardener Wetherbee and Richard West.

A. Dana. Other passengers were the Rev. and Mrs. J. Douglas Adams, Dr. John Adams, Dr. W. J. Andrews, James Angus, the Rev. A. M. Ayers, S. W. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Faily, Mr. and Mrs. Walace Bruce, Professor W. A. Brownell, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Carvill, Frank M. Collester, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Croftot, the Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Dickson, Dr. C. B. Flint, Dr. W. J. Flint, Colonel F. O. Von Fritsch, Professor and Mrs. G. C. Hodges Captain and Mrs. Inglis, John McCrae, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Nettleship, Roland L. Oliver, Dr. L. R. Oswald, the Rev. W. C. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Russell, the Rev. Dr. J. E. Smedes, the Rev. Dr. W. L. Tarbert, Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Walston, General George P. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Woodruff and J. H. Young. and J. H. Young.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Oberlin, Ohio, Aug. 31.—The will of William A. Perkins, of Windham, Portage County, has been probated, and Oberlin College receives \$25,000. It is understood that the money will be used for the establishment of a new professorship.

Pierre, S. D., Aug. 31.—At a late hour last night Judge Fuller, of the Supreme Court, granted a writ of error and a certificate of probable cause in the Taylor habeas corpus case. The writ is returnable on September 10.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 31.—James Sullivan was caught at 2 o'clock this morning in the house of Morris Proller, hiding under a table in a hedroom. He had taken a gold watch and chain from under the pillow of Isaac Singovitz, of Atlanta, Ga., Mr. Proller's guest. Sullivan was held for burglary. Chicago, Aug. 31.—Libertyville, a small town thirty-live miles from Chicago, on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Si. Faul Raliroad, narrowly escaped destruction by fire this morning. Fitteen buildings were burned. Two buildings were blown up with dynamite, and the town was thus saved from destruction. The loss will amount to about \$75,000

Colorado Springs, Col., Aug. 31.—Gus Wolfe, a bartender in Goldfield, one of the towns in Cripple Creek Camp, was shot and killed by two masked men. The murderers went through his pockets while he was still writhing, and then robbed the till. lyory trade, and adds that Germany's interest in the matter is increased by the fact that the Congo State seeks to extend its boundaries to the northeast, and declares that it is extremely doubtful whether or not it has a right to the coveted territory.

The Congo State, the "Gazette" says, owes its existence to the goodwill of the Powers, and that goodwill it cannot dispense with now. The sig-

CRIMINALS ON THE FORCE. A TWENTY-MINUTE DELUGE. WESTMINSTER'S SORRY SHOW

MANY OF THEM, AND THEY MUST GO, COM-MISSIONER PARKER SAYS.

THEY MAINTAIN A DEFIANT EMPER, HE DE-CLARES, AND WOULD STOOP TO ANY-THING TO DELAY THE RETRIBU-

TION THAT MUST COME.

The statement was published yesterday that a secret organization had been formed among certain sergeants, roundsmen and patrolmen of the police force for the purpose of raising a corrup-Legislature for their services against the Police Reorganization bill, and to provide simul taneously an emergency fund for fighting any distasteful measure that may come up in the next Legislature. The amount to be raised was

sald to be \$80,000. Stephen O'Brien, the Acting Chief of the tective Bureau, whose attention was called to the publication, said it was all news to him and that he thought there was no need of any such fund, since the people of the city seemed to be pleased with the police force as now existing, so that no further reorganization would be de-

MR. PARKER'S STRONG WORDS. Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, who was seen in the evening at his home, No. 20 East Twenty-ninth-st., by a reporter of The Tribune, expressed himself in the following language, which was measured and carefully and slowly

delivered: "I know nothing more of the alleged corrupt plot than the newspaper article informs me. But I am quite well aware that there are on the police force many criminals, some undoubted and others probable, who, moved partly by fear of punishment for past misdeeds and partly by hope of the opportunity for future corruption, would descend to any means to postpone or defeat the purification of the force and that retribution which is certain, sooner or later, to come and which it behooves the community to mete out, if its public life is to be redeemed from the unspeakable degradation disclosed last year. A community which does not punish rascals cannot

"It goes without saying that the Board will is rumored, and if any delinquents can be discovered it will not only dismiss them from the force, but will, if possible, send them to the penitentiary. The Board is well aware of the composition and attitude of the police force as a whole. The last stage of its demoralization began some ten or tweive years ago. Prior to that time, political considerations—the forwarding of this interest or the embarrassment of that—had to some extent determined appointments, promotions and the detail of precinct administration. But up to that time such a thing as buying a captaincy for cash was unheard of. About tweive years ago, however, this infinitely meaner corruption began and spread from one end of the force to the other and through practically every grade. From that time till recently the morale of the force has been subjected to the unceasing and ever-intensifying debasement of pecuniary corruption, so that it is not strange if the moral sense of the 3500 men has been blinded to the vileness of that which they would charly appreciate in their private lives.

"When you conside that especialle for the last three or four years a cold-cash tarif has been exacted for every grade from appain to gan some ten or twelve years ago. Prior to that

been exacted for every grade from captain to patrolman, and that that once paid, compara-tively little attention was siven to qualifications of merit, will understand with what a per-nicious le ven the lump has been leavened.

MANY SULLEN AND DEFIANT.

Personally, I know how unsuspectedly large a proportion of the torce is in trepidation lest it receive justice at the hands of the public, and L am pretty accurately informed how many maintain a sullen and defiant temper. That temper must be and shall be broken; that justice must and shall be administered.

"There is something of a corporate responsidividing line is drawn between its sheep and its | was of such velocity that the iron awning frames dividing line is drawn between its sneep and its goats, the better it will be for henest policemen and the City of New-York."

It was not difficult to gather from certain in-timations given by Commissioner Parker that his utterances are merely the prelude to some closely impending important movement in the

direction indicated by him. CAPTAIN LAVOISOT IN DISGRACE.

HIS ACTION IN THE CASTINE AFFAIR BRINGS HIM PROMPT AND SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

Washington, Aug. 31 .- As a sequel to the Castine-Tamatave incident, concerning the landing of the officers and men, information has just reached Washington that the French authorities promptly sentenced Captain Lavoisot, because of his conduct in that affair, to twenty days' solitary confinement in the military jail there. It is understood, furthermore, that he returns to France with entire loss of all promotion; that is, he remains stationary on the Army list, which makes his punishment to him personally a se-

rious one.

If these statements are correct it will be seen that the French authorities at Tamatave showed a just and proper appreciation of the original in-

A STRIKE IN FALL RIVER THREATENED. Fall River, Mass., Aug. 31.—The wage agitation among the operatives is gradually shaping itself in a way to cause annoyance to the manufacturers. Three largely attended meetings of weavers have been held, and these operatives are united in seeking more wages, and the advance is desired at the earliest possible moment. The next move of the Executive Committee is the calling of a special Executive Committee is the calling of a special general meeting of weavers to determine in what form the manufacturers shall be approached. There is a market for more than the mills can produce, prices are growing better and there is a scarcity of weavers because of the low waves now offered. In Inner union circles it is recognized that the outlook for higher wages is not bright, owing to the sharp advance in cotton, but such handsome dividends have recently been paid and the mills have yet so much unworked cheap cotton on hand that the rank and file will not rest content until they enjoy a further share of the profits. Manufacturers who will talk say they will not give an advance while the margin is so low, and some of them have gone so far as to say they will shut down their mills before they will consent to a restoration to 21 cents a cut under present conditions.

THE KANSAS CITY WATER WORKS CASE. Kansas City, Aug. 31.—Frank B. Bemis, of Bos-on, representing the syndicate headed by Kid-er, Peabody & Co., which agreed to buy Kansas City's \$3,100,000 waterworks bonds and lost the chance through delay, has obtained an order from Justice Brewer, of the United States Suoreme Court, citing Kansas City and the Napreme Court, citing Kansas City and the National Waterworks Company to apprar before him at Burlington, Vt., on September 4, and show cause why the settlement arrived at between the city and the company, whereby the former got the waterworks and the latter the city's bonds in payment therefor, should not be set aside. The waterworks case was only recently heard in Burlington, Vt., and a decree entered ordering the delivery of the plant to the city. The present order to appear there was issued in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western Division of Missouri on petition of Mr. Bemis.

A STORY ABOUT JUDGE HOLT'S WILL.

Washington, Aug. 31.-"The Washington Times" this morning publishes a circumstantial story to show that the will of the late Judge-Advocate General Holt, witnessed by President Grant and General and Mrs. Sherman, which was anonymously transmitted to the Register of Wills lately just before the limit of time for filing testamentary documents the limit of time for filing testamentary documents had expired, was found among a lot of charred papers dug out from the debris of a great fire which destroyed Knox's storage warehouse in this city a year ago last May. It is asserted that other papers of Judge Holt's still remain in the dump of debris. The original finder of the will is said to have been one D. P. Cunningham, described as a special policeman, who is said to have spread it out on a stone to dry and afterward lost it. It is alseed to have been sold among a lot of other burnt papers for 15 cents, to a man named Cutter. The plausibility of Cunningham's story is marred by the fact that several reputable witnesses say that he told them several days ago that the will "might have been" among the papers of the Knox fire, but denied having any personal knowledge on the subject.

DAMAGE BY WIND AND RAIN THROUGH-OUT THE CITY.

AN INCH OF RAIN FELL IN TWENTY-PIVE MIN-UTES YESTERDAY AFTERNOON-A GALE BLOW-

> AND LIFTED SEVERAL ROOFS-SEVERAL PERSONS HURT -LIGHTNING STRIKES

IN VARIOUS

The ancient saying about the flood gates of Heaven opening is entirely inadequate when applied to the rainstorm which visited this town yesterday afternoon. Not only were the flood gates opened, but the bottom fell out of the whole heavenly storage reservoir. The water came down, not in drops nor sheets, but in solid streams and swirling columns. An inch of rain fell in twenty-five minutes, and a small hurricane, speeded at thirty miles an hour, drove it into every crevice, crack and cranny of architectural or saftorial origin.

The sky was of the threatening aspect all the latter part of the afternoon. At 5 o'clock thunder and lightning added their portents to the array of lowering clouds. The rain batteries hung fire so long, however, that the average wayfarer inclined to the belief that it was all a "bluff." But it wasn't. At 5:25 p. m. the rain came down with a rush. Plateglass windows were smash to by the combined onslaught of the wind and rain. Awnings were wrecked. Trees were blown down, roofs lifted and the walls of unfinished buildings sent

HALF FINISHED WALLS BLOWN DOWN. While the storm was raging flercest the upper portion of a new building in course of construction at No. 803 Third-ave, was blown down by the wind. It fell upon the roof of a small tenement adjoining it on the north, which caved in intended to be two stories taller. It marks the scene of a fire which occurred two years ago. Only a small portion of the wall was blown make every effort to unveil such a conspiracy as | down, but it was sufficient to wreck the roof of excitement among the occupants. The family of James Heige occupied the top floor. Their apartments were damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. The shock also bulged slightly the wall of a tenement-house which is owned by Mrs. Just, of Fifty-second-st. and Madison-ave. After the accident occurred the police promptly notified Superintendent Constable of the Building Department. Precautions were also taken by the police to prevent any further acciprevent people from passing too close to it until such time as the safety of its condition might be determined by the Building Department. The accident was attributed entirely to the high wind which prevailed.

The cupola of a house at No. 2,121 Bathgraeave, was struck by lightning and somewhat damiaged. The house is occupied by the family of H. A. Olenger. The inmates were badly scared, but no one was injured,

Louisa Wilhelm, a domestic servant, of No. 23 Washington-ave, was shocked by the lightning during the storm, but recovered in a short while without requiring medical aid.

AWNINGS BLOWN THROUGH THE WINDOWS. and Amsterdam-ave., was in the act of raising his awning when the storm came up. He had a hold on the ropes and had just started to pull, when a gale of wind struck the awning, tore it from its iron supports and blew the frame through a \$300 plate-glass window. The wind

were bent like pins. There were many similar accidents on the west side of town in many localities, where trees were blown down and windows shattered. The storm caused considerable damage in Harlem: At Onehundred-and-eighth-st. and Manhattan-ave. a large board fence, 200 feet long, was blown down and two children were slightly injured.

Several trees were blown down at Lion Park, One-hundred-and-ninth-st. and Columbus-ave., and a great deal of the fence that surrounds the park was blown down.

Many of the glass roofs to Charles Annen's hothouses on the block between Seventh and St. Nicholas aves, and One-hundred-and-nineteenth and One-hundred-and-twentieth sts. were blown into fragments.

STRUCK BY FLYING TIMBER. A victim of the storm was Julius Kvich, twen-

ty-two years old, an expressman, who lives at Sixty-fifth-st, and Amsterdam-ave. He was passing a vacant lot at No. 316 West Sixty-fifth-st. when the storm broke. The man became confused and started in the direction of some timber in the vacant ot, and was struck by flying wreckage which is believed to have been part of

ber in the vacant ot, and was struck by flying wreckage which is believed to have been part of the roof of a neighboring building. He was knocked down and when found was unconscious. An ambulance was called and Kvich was removed to Rooseveit Hospital, where it was found that in addition to some slight injuries he was suffering from shock.

Michael Reilly, of No. 246 Amsterdam-ave., and Alfred Krauss, of No. 247 West Sixty-first-st, witnessed Kvich's accident and when the storm was over went to his assistance.

Part of the roof of a three-story cabinet factory, at Nos. 319 to 321 West Sixty-fourth-st, was torn off by the gale and went through the air, landing on a small stable in a lot further down the street. Part of it fell of, the roof of a shanty in which Patrick Grath lives. His family, which includes three children, were at supper when the door was burst open by the force of the wind and the kerosene lamp was blown out. At the same moment the piece of roof crashed on top of the Grath abode. The children screamed and hid under the table. The shanty, which was a flimsy affair, was demolished.

Stores at No. 81 and No. 85 Amsterdam-ave, had their awnings wrecked and windows smashed. The plate glass front of the store at No. 12 Amsterdam-ave, was blown in and the fragments scattered over the floor. Many other show windows along the avenue were demolished. The chimney on the flathouse at No. 229 Amsterdam-ave, was torpled over. Twenty feet of the cornice of Grammar School No. 92, at Fifty-eighth-st, and Amsterdam-ave, was torn off and sent crashing to the street below. A tree standing in front of No. 205 Amsterdam-ave, was stripped of all its branches, which in faller narrowly missed striking a passing cab.

HE THOUGHT IT A POOR JOKE.

HE THOUGHT IT A POOR JOKE. A man wandered down Broadway yesterday

afternoon just before the storm struck the town. He was arrayed in working garb and carried on his shoulder a ladder. He also carried what Francis Wilson would term the "nebulous nucleus of a Jag." His uncertain steps along the street and the wonderful gyrations of the ladder caused by them caused many a collision. He had several warm arguments with pedestrians and was in a combative humor. Just as he passed the Hoffman House the storm broke. There was no warning for him. The rain did no come in a drizzle and then come down faster as it sometimes does. It came in one great sheet that almost swept him from his feet. He paused in an uncertain manner. Then he turned around suddenly, throwing the ladder from him and dashing the water out of his eyes. He struck out blindly, and if the air had not been already lurid with electricity it would have been with his remarks. From what those near could gather from his shouts it was evident that he thought some one was throwing Francis Wilson would term the "nebulous nucleus would have been with his remarks. From what those near could gather from his shouts it was evident that he thought some one was throwing water on him to sober him up. It was some time before he got it through his befuddled brain that he was out in a real rainstorm, and then he sought cover, pretty well sobered up.

Seldom, if ever, has such a dash of rain been seen in the hotel district. It resembled a cloud-burst in many respects. The water for a mo-

Continued on Fifth Page

INDIFFERENCE ON ALL SIDES.

ONE OF THE DULLEST WEEKS EVER KNOWN IN PARLIAMENT.

IRISH CAMPAIGNING THE ONLY FEATURE-THE

PROMISES-MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON CYPRUS AT HAND-THE OLD AND NEW

UNIONISTS-FRENCH SUCCESS IN MADAGASCAR - LITERARY AND DRAMATIC NOTES. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Copyright: 1895: By The Tribune Association London, Aug. 31.-Mr. Healy's guerilla warfare has been almost the only sign of political campaigning in one of the dullest weeks ever known in Parliament. He has attended to block supply and prolong the session, when Mr. McCarthy was paired, Mr. Redmond silent, Mr. Dillon mildly disputatious and Mr. Sexton absent. He has been battling for the Irish leadership, and has been resolutely supported by a group of followers, who believe that a sham fight is better than no fight at all. He apparently set out with a determination to keep the House in session until the close of peptern-

ber, unless Mr. Balfour would make some legis-

lative concession which would enable him to go

back to Ireland and say that he had done son

thing, when his colleagues were either sulking in their tents or scuttling from the field. Mr Ballour, after a short period of masterly inactivity, applied the closure mercilessly, and secured, on Wednesday night, all the civil service votes, except the Irish the Colonial and the Post office, which were disposed of on the following days, with the Army and Navy estimates. The end of the session is now in, sight, and cannot be deferred by Mr. Healy's ambition. He will go back to Ireland without having accomplished any practical result, but probably with increased prestige as a leader who never knows when he is beaten. There has been a distinct note of deflance in his policy of exasperation, and it is echoed by his Irish organ's contemptuous comments upon Mr. Plunkett's amiable but imprac-

ticable proposals for a conference of Irishmen

of all parties and factions to agree upon non-

partisan measures for the material progress of Apart from Lord Lansdowne's explanations of the Government's policy of reorganizing the War Office on the general lines of the Hartington report, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's proposals, no important speech has been made from the Ministerial Bench this week. The question hours have been filled with chaffing, badinage and evasive talk. The Government has had only onpolicy, that of securing the financial votes and postponing everything else until February. new Irish Secretary has had a chance to try his hand in fencing with Mr. Healy and Mr. Dillon, and has revealed unexperied resources and skill ability, but reputations cannot be made in this stop-gap session, which is mainly useful in ena-

hats, how to address the Chair and other small points in the etiquette of the Commons. The Opposition benches have been empty, the Liberals being indifferent to the progress of the estimates and financial routine. Sir William Harcourt has been conferring with men of all factions in private, but has not taken an active part in the debates. Sir Charles Dilke has been more active than any one else on the Liberal side. His influence is steadily increasing by virtue of his knowledge of foreign affairs, his ability in debate and his sympathy with the working classes. His most sanguine friends are forecasting prematurely the complete restoration of his political fortunes. He will undoubtedly exert great influence in the October conferences

bling the new members to learn when to take off

respecting the Liberal reorganization and policy. What will be the result of those conferences nobody is rash enough to predict, but a recasting of the Liberal programme is more probable than a change in the leadership, although Mr. Labouchere has declared war to the knife against

The spectacle now witnessed at Westminster is unworthy of the splendid traditions of that historic place. The party in power, although supported by a great majority, deliberately evades the responsibility of dealing with public questions of supreme importance, and is content to put money into the public purse and force an early adjournment. The Liberal Opposition has almost ceased to exist, as an organized body, and is honeycombed with intrigue. The benches are vacant, and the leaders are silent, listless and indifferent to what is going on. The functions of a vigilant, critical Opposition have always been regarded as essential to the maintenance of good government under a double party system; but these have been virtually suspended. Mr. Healy's line of skirmishers stands for the Home Rule cause, of which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell have been the champions, and the Irish members are convulsed with merriment when the ambitious leader of a faction threatens to devote his energies to the politics of Mekong or Macedonia, or when Dr. Tanner assumes a tragic air and then follows it up with a bit of low comedy. There is nothing in these proceedings in the Commons that Impresses the impartial observer with the dignity of responsi-

ble, representative government. It is well for Mr. Gladstone's peace of mind that he is not compelled to witness these scenes. He is happier at Drayton Manor, looking back

sixty years and recalling Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Chamberlain has not been a conspicuous figure during the week. He had something to say about Cyprus, asserting that the occupation had been a good bargain for France if not for England, and that the island needed roads and irrigation works; and adding that he should certainly ask the House for necessary supplies if he were convinced that, by the assistance of the imperial Government in making these improvements, satisfactory returns could be secured for the British taxpayer. That is the motive of his new colonial policy, so far as he has disclosed it: Imperial investments for the development of the neglected estates of the realm and the promotion of the interests of British commerce.

The German journals never have taken much notice of Mr. Chamberlain. They are now commenting upon the significance of his recent utterances, and predicting that he will devote his attention to the African colonies, and favor opening them up by means of railways subsidized by the State. The "North German Gazette" remarks that the new and intenser activity on the part of England in colonial matters can be permitted from a German point of view so long as it restricts itself to its own legitimate sphere. This semi-official utterance means that England is at liberty to round out its African empire, so long as the circle of annexations does not intersect the German sphere.

Mr. Chamberlain has lost sight temporarily of his scheme of old-age pensions, and also of his project for enabling, through State aid, poor artisans and farm laborers to own their own homes. Whether there election pledges will ever be redeemed it is now idle to forecast. There is considerable flat currency of that kind already floating in the political market. Lord George